

11-1963

Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 39, no. 4)

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The Kentucky Warbler

(Published by the Kentucky Ornithological Society)

Vol. XXXIX

November, 1963

No. 4

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER



Some of the K.O.S. Members and Guests who attended the Fortieth Anniversary Meeting at Mammoth Cave National Park. Photo by Albert Powell

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THE FIRST FORTY YEARS OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

By Gordon Wilson

On several occasions I have written, or spoken at our meetings, about the early history of our society, especially in 1943, when the Kentucky Ornithological Society was twenty years old, and, five years later, when it became a quarter of a century in age. Because a very large percentage of our members did not experience the early days, I will discuss a few important events in the history of our state organization since it was established in April, 1923.

In 1915, the Tennessee Ornithological Society, our parent group, was created by five eager and very able students: Mr. Ganier, Professor Webb, Dr. Mayfield, Mr. Merritt, and Judge Hughes. Not only were they interested in the birds of Tennessee; they wanted to get acquainted with bird students in all the neighboring states. At Christmas, 1918, I supervised the first Christmas Bird Count (then called *Census*) at Bowling Green and submitted the results to *BIRD-LORE* (now called *AUDUBON FIELD NOTES*). The thrill of seeing my first ornithological publication, in late spring, 1919, was intensified a few days after I received my copy of *BIRD-LORE* by a visit from Mr. Albert F. Ganier, who had seen the census and had come to urge me to help promote a state organization. While he was here, I took a short hike with him, the first time I had ever seen a real authority in ornithology. However, at that time I did not know that there was any other active bird student in the whole state except me; but Mr. Ganier kept writing me about the advantages of having a society and also induced me to become a member of the Wilson Ornithological Club (now called *Society*). He even got me elected secretary of this club in 1922 and reelected for two more years.

Mr. Ganier continued to write to me about a possible Kentucky Ornithological Society and kept up his campaign with some other bird students. Early in 1923 Dr. L. Otley Pindar, a physician of Versailles; Mr. B. C. Bacon, Civil Service man of Madisonville; and I, an English teacher, planned to meet at the Seelbach Hotel, in Louisville, on Friday of the week when the Kentucky Educational Association was in session. Mr. Bacon was unable to attend, but he sent suggestions for a constitution that remained in force until the adoption of our present constitution, in 1940. Dr. Pindar and I spent several hours in conference and, since we had three members, proceeded to elect or appoint Dr. Pindar, as the oldest practicing ornithologist of the state, as our first president; Mr. Bacon as vice-president; and me as secretary-treasurer. The first person I met in the lobby of the hotel as we came from our meeting was a young reporter named Russell Briney, whom I had met before. Eager for copy, he asked me for news; I fairly overwhelmed him with plans for the society, which had drawn its first breath only a few minutes before. I love to think that his rather long write-up of the K. O. S. was one of the contributions to the *COURIER-JOURNAL* that ultimately assured him of the editorship of that newspaper.

Miss Emilie Yunker, school garden and nature study director of the Louisville schools, saw Mr. Briney's article and at once sent me her dues—fifty cents—; thus she became our first new member. She began to talk about the society among her friends and thus added

sometimes as many as three new members in one week; thus began our excellent support in the Louisville area. Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, of Western State College, came into the society so early that he could be almost regarded as one of the founders. Dr. T. Atchison Frazer, of Marion, came to Bowling Green to a fox-hunters' convention. I knew of his interest in all forms of wild life and conservation and soon signed him up for a lifelong membership. Both he and his son, Chastain, became life members of the K.O.S., among the earliest to be enrolled. By the time the society was a year old, we had also such a great bird student as Ben J. Blincoe, then of Bardstown, but most of the years since then of Dayton, Ohio. I wish I had a list of the members as they actually joined; it would be a great addition to our knowledge of the modest growth we have made among bird students of our state and neighboring states.

The first meeting of the society occurred at Louisville in April, 1924, with a rather lengthy program, including a bibliography of Kentucky ornithology by Dr. Pindar (a paper unfortunately lost) and a discussion of the birds of the Bardstown region by Mr. Blincoe, which included his own additions to the list prepared in the 1880's by Mr. C. W. Beckham. Fortunately, this paper appeared later in AUK and is one of the basic studies of Kentucky ornithology. At this first meeting we planned a fall meeting at Bowling Green. Later this was cancelled in favor of a joint meeting at Nashville at Thanksgiving, 1924, with the Tennessee Ornithological Society and the Wilson Ornithological Club. Some ten of us K. O. S. members were present and got our first glimpse of outstanding scholars in our field.

The spring meeting in 1924 at Louisville began a series that ran regularly—except for three years in World War II—until 1956, when this annual session was moved to Bowling Green. The fall meetings have continued to attract large groups and have been held in most parts of the state: in the west—Wickliffe, Murray, Kenlake, Kentucky Dam Village, Paducah, Marion, Madisonville, Dawson Springs, Henderson; in the south—Elkton, Franklin, Bowling Green, Mammoth Cave, Sulphur Well, Glasgow; in the central area—Lexington, Berea, Hodgenville, Frankfort; in eastern Kentucky—Natural Bridge and Cumberland Falls. Our field trips, when we were not meeting in a park, were varied: Reelfoot Lake (in western Tennessee), Lake Genevieve (near Paducah), Devil's Pulpit (near Murray), Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge, Panther Hollow (near Marion), Spring Lake Sanctuary (at Madisonville), Pennyryle State Park, the Cliffs of Todd County, the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, Audubon State Park, Diamond Island (near Henderson), Camp Breckinridge, Red River and Cheek's Tavern (near Mitchell, Tennessee, when we met with the Tennessee group), Kleber Songbird Sanctuary, Clifty Falls State Park and Hovey Lake (when we met with the Indiana Audubon Society). Most of our members say they like best our meetings when we can all stay at the same place, as at Mammoth Cave National Park or Cumberland Falls State Park.

Our quarterly publication began as a four-page leaflet in January, 1925, and was named for the Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*), discovered and named in Kentucky in 1810 when Alexander Wilson was on his famous trip across the state and on to New Orleans. In October, 1934, the leaflet grew to eight pages per issue; four years later it regularly had twelve pages; and finally our standard size—sixteen

pages, with some extras added, so that we sometimes have as high as seventy-two pages in a year. Only four people have edited the little magazine: Dr. Harvey B. Lovell, Mr. Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Mrs. F. W. Stamm, and I. Mr. Ganier will tell of the contributions to ornithology made by our magazine and its articles, and by our members in other publications.

At our spring meetings, planned primarily as field meetings, we have studied the wet-weather lakes near Woodburn and have had shorter trips to Dr. Lancaster's cabins in the Mouth of Gasper area. In 1963 we added Dr. Russell Starr's farm, Brigadoon, near Glasgow.

From our original three members we have grown until we have memberships, subscribers, and exchanges as follows: 2 living honorary members and 5 deceased, 26 living life members and 5 deceased, 6 contributing members, 7 corresponding members, 32 libraries and societies, and 179 regular members. Dr. Pindar left some money to the society that he helped to found; this became the basis for our Endowment Fund, which is sustained by our life memberships. The publication fund named in my honor is having an excellent growth. Full details about the present standing of our society will be found in the minutes of our business meeting, published elsewhere in this issue of the WARBLER.

Mere statistical knowledge about our society is not enough, but, in order that you may keep track of who and what we are, I have prepared a complete list of all our officers, our honorary and life members, and our fall meetings and outings; these are to be printed later in our magazine. Basically our society is made up of like-minded people who are seeking no personal reward or attention but are interested in the study of ornithology in its many forms. Our annual field trips are in no way spectacular, but they do give us a chance to be in the field with other ornithologists. Our programs use our own talent and some of the outstanding ornithologists from elsewhere. Many of our members are prominent in societies of other states, especially Indiana and Tennessee, of the Wilson Ornithological Society, the American Ornithologists Union, and of many wildlife and conservation groups.

Cato the Censor is said to have ended every speech with "Delenda est Carthago," a call to his fellow-Romans to destroy Rome's worst rival. Taking a leaf from the old Roman's notebook, I have lost no chance to insist, regardless of the subject of any speech I make, that every person should develop a hobby, not merely to absorb some of the waste time that everybody has, but also to create a field of interest for retirement years. A very large percentage of the ornithologists in the world are professionally something else; ornithology is largely the work of amateurs, with a solid core of professional scholars. The spare minutes, the weekends, the vacations, added together for a fairly long life, can bring a surprising amount of wisdom and pleasure. Few of us can expect to make even a dollar from ornithology as a hobby, but we can always know that the bread-and-butter activities of our lives will be greatly enriched by our study of bird life. Thoreau once said that his writings were in direct proportion to the amount of time he spent out of doors. I used to tell my classes that a good weekend of bird observation gave me more zeal to grade papers and help even the slowest learner to grasp something of the significance of grammar.

When I was a very young man, I suddenly discovered that the annual succession of the seasons was a show far ahead of any circus and that I

had a reserved seat. After several years of watching for the arrival of the migrants and comparing one's own records, a bird student becomes a sort of walking statistician, whether he has an appreciative audience or not. To any of us who have listened to the first Brown Thrasher or the first Wood Thrush of the season, Keats seems to be speaking:

"Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!

No hungry generations tread thee down.

The voice I hear this passing night was heard

In ancient days by emperor and clown.

Perhaps the self-same song that found a path

Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,

She stood in tears amid the alien corn,

The same that oft-times hath

Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam

Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn."

Just what directions the study of ornithology may take in the next forty or hundred years I do not pretend to know. Certainly, with the many T. V. A. and Army Engineers Corps lakes; with the numerous state parks; with growing areas of local, state, and national forests; with changing standards in agricultural practices; and with increased interest in all phases of wildlife and of recreation, we can be sure that knowing the birds of one's region will always be something good. For every twenty persons who can recognize fifty or more of our commoner species there should be at least one person who would determine to know all the species of his study area. The very need for adventure in any age will probably assure our society of a group that will never be satisfied merely to hear people talk about birds but will want to put on some outing clothes and find out for themselves what is still alive and challenging.

When Dr. Pindar, Mr. Bacon, and I organized the society in 1923, I was a mere thirty-four years old; now I am seventy-five. Consequently, the life of the society and my own life have run along together for so many years that we seem in every way twins. But whether you took up ornithology early or late, it becomes for all of us a satisfying and continuous study, fitting into our normal lives as thoroughly as the day's work that brings our bread and meat. May I wish at this fortieth anniversary meeting that you may continue in your own way to study birds, and be as happy in this hobby and in your association with other bird watchers as I have been.—1434 Chestnut Street, Bowling Green.

(Read at K.O.S. 40th Anniversary Meeting, October 12, 1963,
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky)

* * *

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO ORNITHOLOGY

By

Albert F. Ganier

A famous Scottish poet, Robert Burns by name, in one of his poems gave utterance to a wish that has been often quoted and is perhaps timely on this occasion. Wrote Mr. Burns: "O wad some power the

giftie gie us, to see oursels as others see us." And so, as long as I have been invited to view you and your accomplishments, in perspective as it were, I find this not an arduous chore at all but one that gives me both pleasure and satisfaction.

The Kentucky Ornithological Society, organized 1923, and the Tennessee Ornithological Society, organized eight years before, were the two pioneer State organizations in the south. There were less than half a dozen others in the entire country. Today, we find that each of the other Southern states has followed in our footsteps, scheduling regular meetings and supporting little publications more or less like our own. In those early years, I was secretary to the Wilson Ornithological Club, an organization of nationwide membership, just a few of whom were able to come together for personal contact at an annual meeting. It became obvious to me that the study of birds on a widespread scale could not develop except through state groups, such as ours, where one could have both state-wide and local meetings at frequent intervals, thus coming to know each other better and to carry out cooperative projects on the birds of our home states.

It was necessary at first for us to blaze a trail through uncharted activities. In those early years, few people had binoculars and many came afield with grandmother's opera glasses. There was no Peterson's bird guide so we had to get along with the little and less informative Reed's guides. When we sought to find published material about our local birds we found there was but little to guide us and thereby came a challenge to our members; to plow this almost unplowed field and, as amateur observers, to become the authorities on the birdlife of our State.

It should be added here that bird study in those early years was in its infancy and that it was not a recognized pastime or avocation. When the public witnessed a birder gazing fixedly into the treetops at what they thought was nothing but "a sparrow," grave doubts would be entertained and acid remarks made as to his or her mental competency. It is a great achievement for our ornithological societies that by now, "birding," the study of birds, has become one of the nation's most appreciated and widely accepted outdoor activities.

At the time of your beginning, I was happy to meet and to be able to cooperate with your only living founder, Dr. Gordon Wilson of Bowling Green. Two years after he, Dr. L. O. Pindar and Brasher C. Bacon launched the K.O.S. in 1923, Dr. Wilson saw the great desirability of getting out a publication to sustain interest, to publish field notes and to bring in new members. With characteristic enthusiasm and confidence, he launched *The Kentucky Warbler*, a little four-page leaflet for its first ten years but which later grew in both size and value to the neat and valuable bird journal we have today. This journal has become the repository of an immense amount of information on the birds of Kentucky, its pages being the foundation upon which must rest any future history of the birds of the State. During 1937 and 1938 the editorship was passed to Burt L. Monroe and I was asked to design an ornamental cover. This depicted a Kentucky Warbler at its nest and was used for about ten years. Wilson took over again in 1939, but passed the editorship, during 1946 to 1952 to Dr. Harvey B. Lovell. Since that time Dr. Wilson has served as your editor; in all, for thirty-one years. I have brought along for you to look at, my complete file of *The Kentucky Warbler*

and you can see, as I hold it up to view, that it will extend for eight inches along my bookshelf.

Several special publications of importance have come from the versatile pens of K.O.S. members during the later years. One of the most important of these was the comprehensive Bibliography of Kentucky Ornithology, by Miss Mabel Slack and Dr. Harvey Lovell. Miss Slack gathered most of the 616 titles cited by going through the vast ornithological library at Cornell University while a graduate student there. Following several years of further work upon it, by her and Dr. Lovell, it was privately published by them in 1949. A copy should be in the hands of every K.O.S. member.

Dr. Gordon Wilson's publication "Birds of the Mammoth Cave National Park," 1946, is another outstanding production by a K.O.S. member and is, as we know, the result of many years of careful field work in the park area. It has been made available to the thousands of visitors who come yearly to the Mammoth Cave park for recreation



Albert F. Ganier and Gordon Wilson commissioned Kentucky Colonels at Fortieth Anniversary Dinner Meeting.

Photo by Albert Powell

and nature study. Dr. Wilson, whose more than fifty years of field work has been done chiefly in the Bowling Green-Mammoth Cave area, has just recently published a comprehensive annotated list of the birds of that area, entitled "Birds of South Central Kentucky." This too is an important reference work to which K.O.S. members can point with pride.

Members of the Louisville chapter have done some very fine work of which perhaps the most outstanding paper is "Birds of the Louisville Region," by Burt L. Monroe, Sr., and Burt L. Monroe, Jr., 1961. This is a comprehensive annotated list of all species observed there by the authors as well as by twenty-eight other members who cooperated with them. Among the very capable Louisville K.O.S. members, the work of Mrs. Frederick Stamm has been outstanding. Anne Stamm is currently serving as co-editor of *The Kentucky Warbler*, is the author of many valuable papers, is an active birdbander and photographer and, with her capable husband, has helped greatly with the executive work of the K.O.S.

It would not be possible to name all of those who have worked loyally to fill the pages of *The Kentucky Warbler* or to make your organization a success, for in attempting to name others whose work has been outstanding, it would be difficult to decide where to draw the line and so, just let me congratulate you all on a job well done.

I would however like to pay special tribute to those who, in addition to the editors, have loyally carried on the time-taking activities of President and of Secretary-Treasurer, whose work for the K.O.S. extends through the entire year. Most of these individuals are still living and I am glad to see so many of them here tonight. They are, in alphabetical order, Brasher C. Bacon, Roger W. Barbour, Leonard C. Brecher, Helen G. Browning, Victor K. Dodge, T. Atchison Frazer, Mary Lou Frei Cypert, Thelma Gentry, Mrs. James Gillenwater, Hunter W. Hancock, James W. Hancock, Virgil D. King, Harvey B. Lovell, A. H. Mayfield, Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Mrs. Charles McBride, Mary Clyde Nuckols, Clell T. Peterson, L. Otley Pindar, Edward M. Ray, W. P. Rhoads, Evelyn J. Schneider who is also your librarian, Mabel Slack, Virginia Smith, Anne L. Stamm, F. W. Stamm, Mrs. William B. Tabler, Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, and Gordon Wilson, who, more than anyone else, has given backbone to the Society.

We are also proud of the work of Robert Mengel, accomplished young Kentucky ornithologist and bird artist, who has authored and prepared for publication a book on all of the birds of his native state and who, last year, was chosen to become editor of *The Auk*.

The chief work of a state ornithological Society, as I see it, is to develop and sustain the interest of its members in the study of birds. If this is properly done, real and substantial results will follow. Cooperative projects will be carried out, interesting findings will be reported on for your journal; and association with those of kindred interest will be pleasant and cordial. Your meetings in the past have carried the work of the Society to all parts of the State and in that way you have learned to find unusual birds in specialized habitats as well as to know that birds are capable of adapting themselves to various habitats. By exchanging experiences with members from other localities you have gained inspiration and been able to learn from them how the habits of certain species may vary. You have visited such famous birding localities as the Falls of the Ohio, Henderson, the former home of Audubon, unique Reelfoot Lake, Mammoth Cave National Park, the Cumberland mountains and on to famous Cumberland Falls near your eastern bound-

ary. By your well publicized interest in birdlife you have rendered a real service to its conservation and protection. It is well known by now that our birds have friends and that they are not only to be appreciated, but are to be protected as well.

Information on the mid-winter birdlife of Kentucky has been well developed by the K.O.S. during the past forty years, by cooperating in the nationwide Christmas Bird Census, published in *Bird-Lore* and its successor, *Audubon Field Notes* as well as in the *Kentucky Warbler*.

A virtue which your new members early acquire is accuracy of observation and truthfulness in reporting. The real ornithologist abhors exaggeration and would not intentionally make a misstatement. It is this that makes ornithology a science as well as a worthwhile pastime and leads you to adopt as your motto, that the simple truth about birds is interesting enough; it is not necessary to go beyond it.

In conclusion, let me ask you to take stock of your activities in this field and realize that in taking up the study of birds as an avocation, you have entered into a world apart from the humdrum of everyday life. A world where there is always something new to be learned and where pleasure and satisfaction will come from the learning. A world where interests are inexhaustible and in which you can go on and on as long as you live. A world in which you can work with congenial friends whom you come to know better from year to year as you go afield, amid the song of the birds and the beauties of nature. You have builded, after these forty years, a solid foundation for the K.O.S. and one that you should share with generations to come. New recruits are needed to take your places and these you should endeavor to enlist, in order that they too may enjoy the fine heritage you will pass on to them.—2112 Woodlawn Dr., Nashville 12, Tennessee.

(Read at K.O.S. 40th Anniversary Meeting, October 12, 1963,
Mammoth Cave, Ky.)

* * *

SOME CHANGES IN BREEDING-BIRD POPULATIONS AT KLEBER

By Anne L. Stamm

During the spring and summer of 1963 I decided to resurvey the breeding-bird population density on the 40-acre tract of Kleber; this was undertaken to check on the stability or changes of the breeding birds there after a five-year interval.

The research area (comprised of the previously-mentioned 40 acres) of shrubby fields and open woods is a portion of the 700 acres of sloping to steep submarginal farmland located in Owen County, 18 miles northeast of Frankfort and known formerly as Kleber Songbird Sanctuary. The vast acreage was acquired by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources during the latter part of 1953 from funds left to the Department by the late John A. Kleber of Frankfort (see Pierce, *Kentucky Warbler*, 30:39-40, 1954).

The study plot lies along the main highway and Cedar Creek; its gentle to steep rolling hills with northern and eastern slopes has an elevation of approximately 975 feet; similar habitat surrounds the area on three sides; on the fourth side by a black-top road (formerly gravel) and in part by Cedar Creek; beyond this is a wooded area and adjacent to it an open field. When the Department acquired the land, it had not

been cultivated for four or five years. My contact with the area has been since February 1954; at that time the old fields contained considerable briers, brushy growth such as elm (*Ulmus americana*) and red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) saplings, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials, thereby providing excellent nesting sites for Prairie Warblers (*Dendroica discolor*), Yellow-breasted Chats (*Icteria virens*), Indigo Buntings (*Passerina cyanea*), and Field Sparrows (*Spizella pusilla*). Along the fence rows as well as along the two wet-weather creeks fairly large trees such as honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), red cedar, ash (*Fraxinus*, sp.), Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*), and oak (*Quercus*, spp.) grow; in 1954 they were three to eighteen inches in diameter at breast height. Large sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*), and box elder (*Acer negundo*) grow on the moist banks along Cedar Creek; these trees provide suitable habitat for the Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), and some of the woodland species.

In the summer of 1954 patches of grass survived and the ground cover varied from sparse to moderate with coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), blackberry (*Rubus*, spp), teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*), and chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) predominating. Two small upland fields contained fairly large deciduous trees. The two larger uplands were chiefly red cedars: the larger field contained small to seven-foot cedar saplings, while in the smaller field the red cedars were fairly well matured.

The abandoned farmhouse was left to stand in 1954, but was torn down in June, 1955; its rafters and ledges provided shelter as well as suitable nesting sites for the Screech Owl (*Otus asio*), Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*), Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), and Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Two martin houses were erected in time for the 1954 nesting season, and a number of bluebird boxes were scattered throughout the area.

A five-year breeding-bird population study was carried out on this area from 1954 through 1958; an attempt was also made to secure information on habitat requirements. At that time the plot was laid off in grids. The census method employed was the spot-mapping technique (see Audubon Field Notes, 1950: 185-187). Six to eight trips were taken each year in order to have proper coverage for the purpose of pinpointing singing territorial males as well as other birds. All data obtained through observation of birds, nest building, feeding young, etc., were recorded on constructed maps; species maps were prepared from composite field maps, and then the data analyzed and the results published (see Stamm, Lovell, Pierce, Audubon Field Notes, 8:375, 1954; 9:430, 1955; 10:432-433, 1956; 11:453, 1957; 12:456-457, 1958). The actual field work was carried out in 1954 and 1955 by Harvey B. Lovell, Robert A. Pierce, Anne L. Stamm, and Frederick W. Stamm; in 1956, 1957, and 1958 by Lovell and the Stamms. Mr. Stamm did the map drawing and much of the detail map work required with publication of the data. In the five-year period during the breeding season 32 trips were made, principally in the early morning hours, and seven trips in the late afternoon or early evening; 256 man-hours were spent in the study. In the spring and summer of 1963 the same type census method was used. Three

surveys were made in the early morning hours and one in the late afternoon by the Stamms. One of the surveys was done in June, two in July, and one in August. Although this represented a late start on the study, the spring was unusually wet, and most species were still in full song on July 16; and new nests of the Chat, Indigo Bunting, and Field Sparrow were found; a nest of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) was also found on August 12.

In 1956, one of the sloping old fields of ten acres had been cut over and small seedling pines were planted. The following year there was a decline in Indigo Buntings and Chats, while there was an increase in Red-eyed Vireos, and 100% increase for Purple Martins (*Progne subis*): Dr. Lovell and I attributed the decrease to the 1956 cutting of all the saplings and shrubby growth in the large old field, although one half acre of milo-maize and millet had been planted in this same plot. In 1958 there was a further decrease in many of the species numbers; the severe winter may in part have been responsible for the absence of the Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), the decrease in Phoebe, White-eyed Vireos (*Vireo griseus*), Yellowthroats (*Geothlypis trichas*), and Summer Tanagers (*Piranga rubra*). A few of the old fields developed with dense briars, and the plantings of *Lespedeza Japonica* and *Multiflora Rose* grew luxuriantly.

During the five-year period 48 species of birds were known to breed on the 40-acre tract. In 1954, 40 species were recorded, the same was true in 1955; a peak was reached in 1956 with 42; thereafter the number dropped to 39 and 38, respectively. As was expected, the dominant species in the old fields was the Indigo Bunting, with the Field Sparrow running second and the Yellow-breasted Chat third; this remained the same for three consecutive years, and then the Purple Martin jumped to second place, with the Field Sparrow moving to third, the Red-eyed Vireo fourth, and the Yellow-breasted Chat in fifth place. During this period, our figures showed the birds of the shrubby fields decreased in many instances, whereas woodland birds increased slightly.

Since 1958 there have occurred several ecological changes which in turn I believe have affected the breeding-bird population. Much of the area, particularly the old fields have been allowed to grow up with pioneer vegetation characteristic of the section. The shrubby fields have become what one biologist calls "woolly;" one old hillside now thickly covered with numerous kinds of daisies and tangles of trumpet creeper vines replaces the formerly abundant bergamot. Ten years ago, a few head of cattle grazed in these fields and kept the perennial weeds from becoming so dense or matted. In 1960 or thereabouts, the Fish and Wildlife Resources made some management changes—and as a result the sanctuary was renamed the Kleber Wildlife Management Area; hunting was permitted. The former caretaker is now assigned only one half day per week to the 700 acres, and, quite naturally, little in the way of management can be done in so little time. It was originally planned to keep the grassy fields open for birds or animals which prefer open fields. Some food plots formerly planted with seed-bearing plants are no longer cultivated. One plot is now barren save for some perennial weeds. Birds that formerly found suitable habitat for rearing their young in the shrubby fields now apparently find the vegetation too dense or perhaps too high, as the area did not support as large a breeding population in 1963 as for the five-year average. The 1963 study showed a

reduction in the number of field birds such as Indigo Buntings, Yellow-breasted Chats, and Field Sparrows.

At the study entrance near Cedar Creek the vegetation this summer (1963) was so high that as I walked along the former pathway, the giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) stood seven feet above me, and large swinging branches of hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium* sp.) arched the path. The lush growth almost covered the large culvert where the Phoebe continued to nest. The banks on either side of the creek have passed from the preliminary stages of saplings to that of fifteen to twenty-five foot timber. In former years the foot trail along the southern wet-weather creek had been mowed or at least the lane had been kept open due to the traveling back and forth to the cultivated field at the southwest edge of the study area. No mowing had been done in 1963, and this trail was covered with weeds that grew to unbelievable proportions: bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) measured 10 feet, Queen Anne's-lace (*Daucus Carota*), ironweed (*Vernonia altissima*), milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), and fleabane (*Erigeron* sp.) all stood anywhere from four to ten feet high. Censusing was very difficult, especially in the early morning when the plants were covered with dew.

The uplands are in various stages of development: the once small red cedars have grown to mature trees; the redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) trees range from eight to forty-five feet; the hickory, elm, and oak sprouts four to nine feet, and young forests appear to be maturing. The understory contains much poison ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*). In the open areas white clover (*Trifolium repens*), teasel, wild carrot, and other weeds grow waist to shoulder high. These plant changes have altered somewhat the earlier characteristic shrubby fields and open wood plot, and this I believe has resulted in changes in the breeding-bird populations.

The 1963 study revealed that the Indigo Bunting and Field Sparrow were still the dominant species, although both showed a decrease over the five-year average. Yellow-breasted Chats decreased decidedly from the five-year average by 58%; Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were down 56% plus; White-eyed Vireo down 79.8%. Birds that frequented the yard and the former farmhouse area have become scarce: the Bluebird, Starling, and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) were completely absent in 1963. A pair of Bluebirds nested formerly in a box on a garden fence post, but were not present this year. The Purple Martin was entirely absent from the study plot—or for that matter from the entire area. The martin colony, although small, built up each year from 1954 to 1957, and its absence in 1963 is not entirely understood. No spraying had been done in this section. The scarcity of dead trees may indicate why so few hole-nesting species of birds use the area. A storm blew down one old tree and may in part account for the decrease in Downy Woodpeckers (*Dendrocopos pubescens*) and Carolina Chickadees (*Parus carolinensis*). Other species that were down from the five-year average were: Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), Eastern Phoebe, Carolina Wren, Red-eyed Vireo, and Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*).

The number of species that seem to be increasing is in contrast to the number of those decreasing. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo, never numerous, increased slightly and ranged particularly in the taller trees along the creek banks or in the timber uplands. The expanding

of the woodland area may account for the slight increase in the Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*). The Yellowthroat increased 111% over the five-year average; they were found primarily along the rank growth that fringed the wet-weather creek banks, although one bird on territory was found on the brushy upland. The Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*) and Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) both showed percentage gains; the latter species may find that more underbrush is definitely to its liking. The maturing of cedar saplings provides additional nesting sites for the Cardinal. The American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) hit a peak in 1954 and equaled it in 1963, with seven territorial birds. The Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) was up slightly, too. ↗

Sixteen species were relatively stable when one compares the 1963 census with the five-year average; they are as follows: Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*), Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*), Acadian Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*), Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*), Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), Prairie Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*), Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), Summer Tanager, and Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*).

In 1963, thirty-seven species nested on the 40-acre tract; three species nested at the edge, or off the study tract, but whose territory included part of the study area: Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), White-eyed Vireo, and Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*). The birds that use the area only occasionally are called visitors; among these this year were the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*), and the Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).

Only one species, the Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) was new to the study plot in 1963. The recent census study revealed further that 15 species with three or more territorial males used the 40-acre plot as against 20 species, with three or more territorial males in 1954, and 17 in 1958. For the population as a whole, the area supported an equivalent of 127 territories in 1954, 114 territories in 1958, and 107 in 1963. This is equivalent to 318 territorial males per 100 acres in 1954, 285 in 1958, and 267 in 1963, and indicating a gradual decrease as the area is left to grow up to pioneer vegetation.

The table represents the number of breeding birds found utilizing the 40-acre plot. The number of birds per 100 acres is indicated within a bracket for each species with three or more territories on the study area. A + sign indicates definite but not appreciable use of the study area. Numbers of territorial males per 100 acres have been calculated to the nearest whole number. The five-year average figures have been taken from the studies of 1954 through 1958 (see Stamm, Stamm, and Lovell, *Audubon Field Notes*, 12: 456-457, 1958), and indicate singing males per 100 acres.

I wish to acknowledge grateful thanks to Dr. Harvey B. Lovell for his assistance with the plant names. —9101 Spokane Way, Louisville 22.

(This paper was read at the K.O.S. 40th Anniversary Meeting, October 11, 1963, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.)

SUMMARY OF TERRITORIAL DENSITIES
(40 acres)

Species	1954	1958	5-Year Average	1963
Indigo Bunting	16 (40)	13 (32.5)	37	11 (27.5)
Field Sparrow	9 (22.5)	7 (17.5)	23	8 (20)
Am. Goldfinch	7 (17.5)	3 (7.5)	12.5	7 (17.5)
Yellowthroat	4 (10)	1 (2.5)	7.7	6.5 (16.25)
Cardinal	4 (10)	5 (12.5)	10	6 (15)
Rufous-sided Towhee	3 (7.5)	5 (12.5)	9	5.5 (13.75)
Red-eyed Vireo	6 (15)	7 (17.5)	14.5	5 (12.5)
Prairie Warbler	6 (15)	4 (10)	12.5	5 (12.5)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3 (7.5)	3 (7.5)	5.7	4 (10)
Eastern Wood Pewee	3.5 (9)	4 (10)	9.6	4 (10)
Acadian Flycatcher	3 (7.5)	4 (10)	8	3 (7.5)
Yellow-throated Vireo	1	0	2	3 (7.5)
Tufted Titmouse	3 (7.5)	3 (7.5)	7.5	3 (7.5)
Yellow-breasted Chat	7.5 (19)	6.5 (16)	18	3 (7.5)
Brown-headed Cowbird	3 (7.5)	3 (7.5)	8	3 (7.5)
Chipping Sparrow	2	2	5	2.5
Bobwhite	3 (7.5)	3.5 (9)	5.3	2
Carolina Wren	4 (10)	2	6.7	2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	6 (15)	4 (10+)	11.5	2
Kentucky Warbler	2	3 (7.5)	7.3	2
Summer Tanager	2.5	1	5.7	2
Blue Jay	0	2	1.5	1.5
Green Heron	1	0	1.5	1
Mourning Dove	1.5	1	3.4	1
Whip-poor-will	1	1	3	1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	0	2.5	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	1	2.5	1
Downy Woodpecker	3 (7.5)	1	4.7	1
Great Crested Flycatcher	1	2	3.5	1
Eastern Phoebe	2	1	4.5	1
Carolina Chickadee	3 (7.5)	2	6	1
Catbird	1	0	1.8	1
Robin	0	2	2	1
Yellow Warbler	0	1	1.5	1
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	1	3	1
Orchard Oriole	1.5	1	3.3	1
Wood Thrush	0	1	.5	.5
White-eyed Vireo	2.5	1	6.2	.5
Yellow-throated Warbler	0	0	0	1
Common Grackle	0	0	.5	+
Purple Martin	4 (10)	8 (20)	15.5	0
Eastern Bluebird	1	0	2	0
Starling	0	2	2	0
House Sparrow	1	1	3	0
Song Sparrow	0	0	1.8	0
Screech Owl	+	0	+	0
Black-and-white Warbler	1	0	.5	0
Cerulean Warbler	0	1	.5	0
Bachman's Sparrow	1	0	.5	0
Total Species	40	38		40
Territorial males	127	114		107
Territorial males per 100 acres	318	285		267

FORTIETH ANNUAL FALL MEETING**Oct. 11-13, 1963****Mammoth Cave National Park**

The Kentucky Ornithological Society held its fortieth Annual Fall Meeting on October 11-13, 1963, at Mammoth Cave National Park.

The first session was opened on Friday evening by the president, Dr. Clell Peterson. After welcoming those present he introduced Dr. Gordon Wilson who outlined the field trips on Saturday morning. Mr. Weller introduced his guest, Ray Harm, wild life painter, artist in residence at the University of Kentucky, and assistant in the naturalist program in the Kentucky state parks.

Mrs. F. W. Stamm presented the result of her studies of the 40-acre tract of the Kleber Sanctuary, including a five-year bird breeding study carried out during 1954 through 1958 and the ecological changes from the beginning of her studies up to the present time. Colored slides taken over the years showed the marked changes in growth and variety of plant life.

Dr. Robert N. Pace showed moving pictures to illustrate what he called "A Birdwatcher's Dilemma," the struggle of Red-headed Woodpeckers with Starlings in establishing their nesting site in a utility pole close to his house.

Dr. Roger W. Barbour showed moving pictures taken on a small island in Indonesia—Pulau Dua, meaning Island Two—in 1958 while he was on the teaching staff of the University of Indonesia. Lying off the north coast of Java and consisting of twenty acres, the island is famous for the number of its nesting birds, averaging a pair per square meter. Ibises, storks, herons, egrets, and cormorants seemed to cover the vegetation, much of it mangrove, and formed great clouds in flight.

On Saturday morning, through the courtesy of the park management, Dr. Wilson led the group to the areas in the Park not as yet opened to the public. Although in the past these had been productive of birds, this year, due probably to the prolonged and extreme dryness, the list recorded was somewhat small.

After lunch a number of members enjoyed the launch trip on the Green River or explorations of their own.

A general business session was called to order at 4:00 p.m. by the president, Dr. Peterson. The minutes of the last meeting as published in *The Kentucky Warbler* were approved. The treasurer's report was given by Mrs. Gillenwater and accepted. (Report attached.) In the absence of Mr. Brecher, Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of the Ohio River Falls, Dr. Peterson read the committee's Progress Report and asked all K.O.S. members to write to their U.S. senators and representatives regarding the urgency of making the area a National Monument.

The president announced the resignation of Dr. Gordon Wilson as Editor of *The Kentucky Warbler* and the appointment of Mrs. Stamm to this post by the Board of Directors. He expressed the deep gratitude of the Society to Dr. Wilson for his many years of service, not only as editor, but individually and personally as well, on behalf of the K.O.S.

Mr. Reece gave the report of the Nominating Committee, recommending the following slate, the officers to be elected to one year terms, the councillors for two years:

President—Dr. Clell Peterson, Murray

Vice-President—Howard Jones, Stamping Ground

Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. James Gillenwater, Glasgow

Recording Secretary—Evelyn J. Schneider, Louisville

Councillors—Virginia Smith, Henderson

A. H. Mayfield, Winchester

(Councillors remaining on the Board of Directors are W. G. Duncan and Michael Flynn.) Mr. Powell's motion that the slate be elected by acclamation was passed unanimously.

The president then discussed locations for future meetings. It was decided that the spring meeting be continued at Bowling Green during the week of the K.E.A. meeting, on April 10-12, 1964, to continue the long-time study of the lakes. It was also agreed that we adhere, if possible, to the second weekend in October for the fall meeting, and that if facilities can be arranged, next year's meeting be held at Lake Cumberland.

Dr. Peterson mentioned the need of enlarging the membership of the K.O.S., since the strength of an organization lies in numbers, and reported that the Board of Directors was contemplating devices to attain this increase. He also stated that by holding meetings further to the east and the west in the state more members would be attracted. He urged more active participation by all members, especially in writing letters to representatives and congressmen in support of worthwhile projects, and in making suggestions and offering their services.

Mr. Ray Harm offered his services as staff artist for the K.O.S. without pay, perhaps for illustrations for *The Kentucky Warbler*, for programs, etc. Dr. Peterson thereupon suggested that since the Board of Directors had voted to have new stationery made, Mr. Harm might prepare a design for this. This Mr. Harm agreed to do and was to work with Mrs. Gillenwater.

Dr. Barbour spoke of his dismay on hearing of Dr. Wilson's resignation as Editor of *The Kentucky Warbler*, and offered an expression of appreciation and sincerest thanks on behalf of the entire membership for his many contributions and his devotion to the Society during all of its existence.

After some discussion of Mr. Carpenter's suggestion that in order for members to be able to stay in the field longer during the afternoon the Business Session be held immediately before the dinner, the president stated that this would be taken under consideration in planning next year's program.

Mr. Gray suggested a rising vote of thanks to the officers for their work during the year and in planning this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. Peterson presided at the dinner meeting held in the hotel dining room at 7:00 p.m. After acknowledging those who were responsible for the favors and arrangements, he asked members of ten years, ten to twenty years, twenty to thirty years, and those of more than thirty years to stand. Of the latter there were three—Dr. Wilson, Mr. Ganier, and Mr. Bryens.

In commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Society, Dr. Wilson gave a comprehensive history of the organization. This was followed by Mr. Ganier's talk on "The Contributions of the Kentucky Ornithological Society to Ornithology."

Dr. Wilson outlined the field trips for the following morning, and Miss Edna Vogel announced that on November 29 the First Day Issue of the new Audubon postage stamp was to be made in Henderson.

Dr. Peterson then introduced Miss Mabel Slack who presented first to Dr. Wilson and then to Mr. Ganier a letter from Governor Combs of Kentucky together with a framed certificate commissioning each one a Kentucky Colonel.

On Sunday morning, the three groups who covered different areas on the hotel side of the river reported considerably more birds than had been found on Saturday. A total of 69 species was recorded.

Respectfully submitted,
Evelyn J. Schneider
Recording-Secretary

Report of Treasurer

October 10, 1963

GENERAL FUND

Bank balance as shown by last report dated October 15, 1962 \$390.50

Receipts

Membership dues	\$ 678.50
(Regular members - \$552.00	
Contributing members - \$30.00	
Student members - \$24.00	
Corresponding members - \$72.50)	
Interest income - Jefferson Federal Savings	
and Loan Association - Endowment Fund	28.00
Contributions to the Gordon Wilson Fund	
for Ornithology	10.00
Sale of The Kentucky Warbler	64.39
Sale of reprints	7.85
Sale of sleeve patches	7.50
Sale of check lists	11.31
Receipts - 1962 Fall Meeting, Mammoth Cave	197.50
Receipts - 1963 Spring Meeting, Bowling Green	135.00
Check returned by bank made good	2.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,142.55
TOTAL	\$1,533.05

Disbursements

Printing costs - The Kentucky Warbler	510.42
Treasurer's expenses:	
postage - \$65.18	
envelopes - 7.44	
notices - 8.58	81.20
Printing costs, new check lists	91.16
State of Kentucky, corporation filing fee	2.00
Expenses - 1962 Fall Meeting, Mammoth Cave	255.16
Expenses - 1963 Spring Meeting, Bowling Green	169.50

Transfer to Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology ..	10.00	
Check returned by bank	2.50	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		1,121.94
Balance on hand in New Farmers' National Bank, Glasgow, Kentucky, October 10, 1963		411.11

ENDOWMENT FUND

Balance in Savings Account, as shown by last report, dated October 15, 1962 — Jefferson Fed- eral Savings and Loan Association	\$ 752.79	
Seven (7) full paid shares — Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association	700.00	
TOTAL — Balance in Fund, October 15, 1962		\$1,452.79

Receipts

Interest on full paid shares	\$ 28.00	
Interest on Savings Account	\$ 30.42	
		58.42
TOTAL		\$1,511.21

Disbursements

Transfer of interest on full paid shares to General Fund	\$ 28.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		28.00
Balance in Endowment Fund, October 10, 1963		\$1,483.21

(Seven full paid shares - \$700.00
Savings account balance 752.79
Accumulated interest on
savings account 30.42

\$1,483.21

Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association, Louisville, Kentucky)

GORDON WILSON FUND FOR ORNITHOLOGY

Balance in Savings Account as shown by last report, dated October 15, 1962	\$ 632.78	
Receipts		
Contributions to Fund, 1963	\$ 10.00	
Interest on Savings Account	25.74	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		35.74

No disbursements

Balance in Savings Account, October 10, 1963, in
Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan
Association, Louisville, Kentucky \$ 668.52

(Principal of fund - \$568.00
Accumulated Interest - 100.52

\$668.52

BALANCE SHEET AS OF OCTOBER 10, 1963

Assets:

Cash in bank, General Fund \$ 411.11
Endowment Fund 1,483.21
Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology 668.52

TOTAL ASSETS \$2,562.84

Net Worth of Society \$2,562.84

Marquita Gillenwater,
Treasurer

MEMBERS AND GUESTS ATTENDING THE MEETINGS

BEREA: Ray Harm
BOWLING GREEN: William W. Frech, Dr. and Mrs. Robert N. Pace,
Dr. Herbert E. Shadowen, Dr. Gordon Wilson
BURKESVILLE: Charles S. Guthrie
CORYDON: Mr. and Mrs. George Dannheiser, Georgiana Dannheiser
DAWSON SPRINGS: Mickey Buzzard
DEATSVILLE: Cletis Weller
EDMONTON: Donald Finn, Glenn Scott
GLASGOW: Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Dickinson, Mrs. James Gillenwater,
Tim Gillenwater, Dr. George McKinley, Mary Clyde Nuckols, Dr.
and Mrs. Russell Starr
HENDERSON: Mary Helen Carroll, Virginia Smith, Edna Vogel
LEXINGTON: Dr. Roger W. Barbour, Cecil Bull, Mrs. G. L. Burns,
Mr. and Mrs. Michael B. Flynn, Robert Flynn, Rory Flynn, Danna
Heaton, Mrs. J. A. Heaton, Ruth E. Matthews, Alfred M. Reece
LOUISVILLE: Mrs. Irvin Abell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bagian, Barbara
Burns, Floyd Carpenter, Amy Deane, Mrs. Harry H. Hummel, Dorothy
Peil, H. B. Pieper, Louis H. Pieper, Marie Pieper, Evelyn Schneider,
Mabel Slack, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wethe-
rell, Audrey Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Zollner
MACEO: Donnie Gatewood, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Powell, Jr., Bonnie
Powell, Wilton Powell
MADISONVILLE: James W. Hancock
MURRAY: Evelyn Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Hancock, Dr. Clell T.
Peterson, Bob Wise

NICHOLASVILLE: Mrs. Woodrow Feck
 SACRAMENTO: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Gray
 STAMPING GROUND: Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Jones
 VALLEY STATION: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Summerfield
 WHITESBURG: Dr. and Mrs. Ben P. Clark
 WINCHESTER: Mr. and Mrs. Al Mayfield
 WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN: Oscar McKinley Bryens
 JACKSON, TENNESSEE: Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cheek II
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Albert F. Ganier

OFFICERS OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Presidents

L. Otley Pindar—1923 (spring)-1925	Mary Lou Frei—1949
Gordon Wilson—1925-1929	Leonard C. Brecher—1950-51
T. Atchison Frazer—1930-33	Virginia Smith—1952-53
Brasher C. Bacon—1934-1938	Roger W. Barbour—1954
Burt L. Monroe, Sr.—1939	Anne L. Stamm—1955-57
Evelyn J. Schneider—1940-41	Hunter M. Hancock—1958-59
Harvey B. Lovell—1942-1944	James W. Hancock—1960
Victor K. Dodge—1945	W. P. Rhoads—1961
Gordon Wilson—1946-47	Al H. Mayfield—1962
Mabel Slack—1948	Clell T. Peterson—1963

Vice-Presidents

Brasher C. Bacon—1923 (spring) 1925	Mary Lou Frei—1947
Emilie Yunker—1925-29	James W. Hancock—1948
Mary May Wyman—1930-33	Cynthia C. Counce—1949
T. Atchison Frazer—1934	Virginia Smith—1950-51
Edward M. Ray—1935-36	Roger W. Barbour—1952-53
Gordon Wilson—1937	Anne L. Stamm—1954
Burt L. Monroe, Sr.—1938	Robert A. Pierce—1955-56
Raymond J. Fleetwood—1939-40	Hunter M. Hancock—1957
Virgil D. King—1941	Amelia Klutey—1958
Mabel Slack—1942-43	W. P. Rhoads—1959-60
Victor K. Dodge—1944	Al H. Mayfield—1961
Mabel Slack—1945-46	Russell Starr—1962-63

Secretary-Treasurers

Gordon Wilson—1923 (spring) 1925	Virgil D. King—1940
Mrs. Charles McBride—1925-29	Thelma Gentry—1941-42
Edward M. Ray—1930-33	Mary Lou Frei—1943
Mabel Slack—1934-36	Helen G. Browning—1944-47
Evelyn J. Schneider—1937-38	Mary Clyde Nuckols—1948
Edward M. Ray—1939	Mrs. S. Charles Thacher—1949-51

Corresponding Secretary-Treasurers

Mrs. S. Charles Thacher—1952-53	F. W. Stamm—1958-61
Mrs. William B. Tabler—1954-1957	Mrs. James Gillenwater—1962-63

Recording Secretaries

Amy Deane—1952	Mrs. Margaret Ringo—1959
Eugenia Lair—1953	Helen G. Browning—1960-61
Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas—1954-57	Evelyn J. Schneider—1962-63
Howard Jones—1958	

Councillors (as they were appointed)

- 1934—Austin Middleton, Edward M. Ray, Gordon Wilson, Emilie Yunker
 1935—L. Otley Pindar, T. Atchison Frazer, Fain King
 1940—Brasher C. Bacon, Victor K. Dodge, L. Y. Lancaster, Floyd S. Carpenter, Shirley Durham
 1941—Mrs. John H. Mayer, Leonard C. Brecher, Mrs. F. Everett Frei
 1942—Virgil D. King, Thelma Gentry
 1943—Cynthia C. Counce, John Loefer, H. Cal Rogers
 1946—Gerald Blake, Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mrs. J. Kidwell Grannis
 1947—John S. Bangson, Leonard C. Brecher, Grace Wyatt
 1948—J. W. Clotfelter, Walter H. Shackleton
 1950—Ernest Edwards, Helen Browning, Tom Butler
 1951—W. P. Rhoads, John S. Bangson
 1952—Frank Gailey, Eugenia Lair, B. C. Bacon, Mrs. Walter Alves
 1953—Walter Shackleton
 1954—Mrs. J. Kidwell Grannis, Charles Meade, James W. Hancock
 1955—Rodney Hays, Hunter M. Hancock
 1956—Oakie Green, W. P. Rhoads
 1957—John A. Cheek, Jr., Amelia Klutey
 1958—Russell Starr, Al H. Mayfield, Evelyn J. Schneider
 1960—Virginia Smith, Conley Webster
 1961—Mrs. J. Kidwell Grannis, Donald Summerfield
 1962—Howard P. Jones, L. Y. Lancaster
 1963—W. G. Duncan, Mike Flynn

Life Members

(*Deceased)

Brecher, Leonard C.
 Bryens, Oscar McKinley
 Chamberlain, Carlyle D.
 Cheek, John, Jr.
 *Dodge, Victor K.
 *Ellis, Ralph
 Fowler, Margaret R.
 Frazer, Chastain L.
 *Frazer, T. Atchison
 Gill, Helen
 *Hicks, Lawrence F.
 Horner, Mrs. Charles
 Krieger, Mrs. William
 Laskey, Mrs. F. C.
 Lemons, John W.
 Lemons, Mrs. John W.

Logan, Dulaney
 Lovell, Harvey B.
 Mengel, Robert M.
 Pieper, Louis
 Pieper, Marie
 *Pindar, L. Otley (regarded as our first Life Member)
 Ringo, Mrs. W. P.
 Schneider, Evelyn J.
 *Shackleton, Walter H.
 Smith, Virginia
 Stamm, Mrs. F. W.
 Thacher, Mrs. S. Charles
 Thomas, Mrs. Ben Allen
 Wilson, Gordon
 Wright, Audrey

Honorary Members

(*Deceased)

*Beckner, Lucian
 *Dodge, Victor K.
 *Frazer, T. Atchison
 Ganier, Albert F.

Rollin, Howard
 *Towles, Susan Starling
 *Wallace, Tom

FALL MEETINGS OF THE K. O. S.

Year	Place of Meeting	Place of Field Trips, If Different
1924	Nashville, Tenn.	Radnor Lake, with T.O.S. members
1925	Bowling Green	Herdman's Bird Sanctuary
1926	Henderson	Atkinson Park
1927	Murray	Devil's Pulpit, near New Concord
1928	Hodgenville	Lincoln Farm
1929	Elkton	Todd County Cliffs
1930	Marion	Panther Hollow
1931	Bowling Green	Cliffs at Brownsville
1932	Madisonville	Spring Lake
1933	Madisonville	Spring Lake
1934	Wickliffe	Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee
1935	Mammoth Cave N. P.	"
1936	Franklin	Cheek's Tavern, Tennessee, on Red River
1937	Henderson	Audubon S. P. and Diamond Island
1938	Lexington-Berea	Simms Estate, on Shady Lane Pike
1939	Paducah	Lake Genevieve
1940	Louisville, with Wilson Ornithological Society	
1941	Natural Bridge S. P.	
1942	Sulphur Well	
1943	Berea	Twin Mountains, Big Hill
1944	No meetings—World War II	
1945	Mammoth Cave N. P.	
1946	Cumberland Falls S. P.	
1947	Murray	Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge
1948	Glasgow	Rotary-Boy Scout Camp
1949	Henderson	Audubon S. P. and Hovey Lake, Ind.
1950	Clifty Falls S. P.	Indiana
1951	Madisonville	Pennyrile State Forest and Park
1952	Mammoth Cave N. P.	
1953	Cumberland Falls S. P.	
1954	Kentucky Lake S. P.	Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge
1955	Frankfort	Kleber Sanctuary
1956	Kentucky Dam Village S. P.	Woodlands W. L. R.
1957	Cumberland Falls S. P.	
1958	Dawson Springs	Pennyrile State Forest and Park
1959	Mammoth Cave N. P.	
1960	Henderson	Audubon State Park
1961	Mammoth Cave N. P.	
1962	Mammoth Cave N. P.	
1963	Mammoth Cave N. P.	

SPRING MEETINGS OF THE K. O. S.

1923-1955 (except 1943-1945)	At Louisville in K. E. A. Week
1956-1963	At Bowling Green
	Field trips to the Woodburn Lakes, Mouth of Gasper area, and (in 1963) Brigadoon; Dr. Starr's farm, near Glasgow.

KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXCHANGES

JULY 1963

- ATLANTIC NATURALIST (Pub. by Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Washington, D. C.)
- AUDUBON MAGAZINE (Pub. by National Audubon Society, New York, New York)
- AUK (Pub. by American Ornithologists' Union, Ithaca, New York)
- CALL NOTES (Pub. by Huntington Bird Club and Department of Zoology, Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia)
- CASSINIA (Pub. by Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, Newtown, Pennsylvania)
- CHAT (Pub. by Carolina Bird Club, Hillsboro, North Carolina)
- CONDOR (Pub. by Cooper Ornithological Club, Los Angeles, California)
- FLICKER (Pub. by Minnesota Ornithologists' Union, Minneapolis, Minnesota)
- FLORIDA NATURALIST (Pub. by Florida Audubon Society, Maitland, Florida)
- INDIANA AUDUBON QUARTERLY (Pub. by Indiana Audubon Society, Indianapolis, Ind.)
- IOWA BIRD LIFE (Pub. by Iowa Ornithologists' Union, Davenport, Iowa)
- JACK-PINE WARBLER (Pub. by Michigan Audubon Society, Kalamazoo, Michigan)
- KINGBIRD (Pub. by Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, Inc., Albany, N. Y.)
- MAINE FIELD NATURALIST (Pub. by Portland Society of Natural History and Maine Audubon Society, Portland, Maine)
- MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON (Pub. by Massachusetts Audubon Society, Boston, Mass.)
- MIGRANT (Pub. by Tennessee Ornithological Society, Elizabethton, Tennessee)
- NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW (Pub. by Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Lincoln, Nebr.)
- NEW HAMPSHIRE AUDUBON QUARTERLY (Pub. by Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Walpole, New Hampshire)
- ORIOLE (Pub. by Georgia Ornithological Society, Decatur, Georgia)
- PASSENGER PIGEON (Pub. by Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Madison, Wisc.)
- RAVEN (Pub. by Virginia Society of Ornithology, Lexington, Virginia)
- REDSTART (Pub. by Brooks Bird Club, Inc., Wheeling, West Virginia)
- SOUTH DAKOTA BIRD NOTES (Pub. by South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, Huron, S. D.)
- WILDLIFE REVIEW (Pub. by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland)
- WILSON BULLETIN (Pub. by Wilson Ornithological Society, Ann Arbor, Michigan)
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. PROCEEDINGS. REPRINTS (Pub. by Zoological Society of London)